



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

**Walling, W. E.** *Socialism as It Is.* Pp. xii, 452. Price \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

Mr. Walling's book is not for beginners: it is for the serious-minded and widely-read student of the international socialist movement. It differs from other books by socialist authors in that it contains no exposition or defense of the fundamental principles of socialism and makes no effort to effect the conversion of the reader. In brief the volume is a detailed and thorough-going analysis of the labor, social reform and socialist parties of England, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Australia and the United States.

The greater portion of the argument is directed against tendencies towards state socialism and social reform outside of the socialist party and towards reformism, opportunism, or revisionism within that party. Jaurès in France, Vandervelde in Belgium, Turati in Italy, MacDonald and others in England, and Berger in the United States, are the leaders of those forces against which the author levels his attacks. Incidentally he pays his respects to the radicals, progressives and insurgents by concluding that their "reform programs, however radical, are aimed at regenerating capitalism" (15), at bringing about "a partnership of capital and government" (31).

The author throughout occupies the middle ground between the revisionists on the one hand and the syndicalists on the other: in short he follows closely Bebel and Kautsky, and judges all socialists and socialist activities by their standards. He is the staunch champion of that type of socialist party which is "unwilling to compromise the aggressive tactics indispensable for the revolutionary changes it has in view" (130).

The keynote of the discussion is found in the author's conclusion that "The socialist policy requires so complete a reversal of the policy of collectivist capitalism [state socialism], that no government has taken any steps whatever in that direction. No governments and no political parties, except the socialists, have any such steps under discussion, and finally, no governments or capitalist parties are sufficiently alarmed or confused by the menace of socialism to be hurried or driven into a policy which would carry them a stage nearer to the very thing they are most anxious to avoid." Consequently a revolutionary socialist movement holds the only hope of salvation for the working-class.

The volume is an excellent analysis of socialist tactics, in fact the best that has ever been published, not because of the views of its author, but because it is a most comprehensive treatment of that phase of socialist propaganda. It contains much with which socialist tacticians will disagree, while here and there are to be found statements which will also meet with the disapproval of the casual reader. An instance of this is his declaration that "the revolutionary policy of the leading socialist parties has not become less pronounced with their growth and maturity as opponents hoped it would" (248).

*Stanford University.*

IRA B. CROSS.

**Watson, David.** *Social Advance.* Pp. xxi, 336. Price \$1.50. New York: George H. Doran Company, 1911.

One of the most significant signs of social advance is the awakening of the church to its social responsibility. The present volume is the outgrowth of a series of

lectures delivered on the sociological foundation in the divinity school in Edinburgh University. The author's breadth of view is indicated in his two leading propositions in the first chapter. First, that what is needed most at the present moment is thought, inquiry, the collecting of social data, earnest study of social phenomena. "A social problem is half solved when it is understood." And, second, that social progress is due to a variety of contributing factors, spiritual, ethical, social and economic. Religion, education, art and literature promote the spiritual side of social advance, while legislation, philanthropy, science, commerce and industry promote the material side.

Chapters are devoted to the Religious Factor in Social Advance, The Ethical Factor, The Economic Factor, The Political Factor, Social Desiderata, a Program for To-day, and The Church's Responsibility and Opportunity. While the author is careful to explain that none of these factors can be considered independently of the rest, there is, nevertheless, an apparent lack of appreciation of causal relation between certain ones. They are considered rather as so many independent integers to be calculated in the sum. Ethical and even religious standards are to such a large extent determined by material conditions that they figure rather as derived or dependent factors than as original and independent ones. Having been formed they become influential factors.

The chapter on a Program for To-day, is comprehensive and constructive. The point of view is that of the social engineer. The best method of keeping humanity going in the right direction is not to fence the road but to improve the pike.

The spirit of the last chapter on The Church's Responsibility and Opportunity is best gathered from a few quotations. "No man now goes to church in order to appear respectable or devout, and that surely is a gain. Conduct is now the test of life and the measure of a man's faith." "The Church in Scotland never made a greater mistake than when she sanctioned mission halls for the poor and churches for the well-to-do." "We must scrap our old machinery, if necessary, in the ecclesiastical as well as in the industrial world."

The book is written primarily for religious leaders and will lead inevitably to an enlarged and social point of view. Another good thing has come out of Scotland.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

---

**Weyl, Walter E.** *The New Democracy.* Pp. viii, 370. Price \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

The appearance of this searching essay on the political and economic tendencies in the United States, is most timely. The author devotes the first half of his book to an explanation of the evolution of a plutocracy in this country. In his analysis of American history from the Declaration of Independence to the present, he conclusively shows that we neither possessed a socialized democracy in 1776, nor have we subsequently lost one. He emphasizes the fact, sometimes overlooked, that at the time of the founding of our government we did not have institutions, conditions, or habits of mind upon which such a socialized democracy